Ampsements.

DEMY OF MUSIC-8:15-Two Little Vagrants, ERICAN THEATRE-8-Capt. Impudence. Dit-8:16-Courted Into Court. ADWAY THEATRE-8:15-Shamus O'Brien. CASINO 8:15—An American Beauty.
COLUMBUS THEATHE 8:15—Power of the Press.
DALLYS THEATHE 8:15—The Geisba.
EDEN MUSEE 8—Warworks and Concert.
EMPIRE THEATHE 8:20—Under the Red Robe.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATHE 8:15—A Superfluous Hubband.

band.

GARDEN THEATRE—8:20—The Gay Parislans.

GARRICK THEATRE—8:16—Secret Service.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—In Old Kentucky.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Theoughbred.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Parisle Company.

Paris.
HOTTS THEATRE—8:30—A Contented Woman.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Der Rabenvater.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Hobby Horse.
KOSTER & BIALNS—S-Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIALNS—S-Vaudeville.
MURRAY HULL, THEATRE—S. The Rising Generation.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Lohengrin.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—8:15—Vaudeville; Winter Garden.
Bal Châmneire, 11.
OLYMPIA THEATRE—8:15—Dorcas.
PASTORS—12:30 to 11—Vaudeville.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Kismet.
14TH STREET THEATRE—8:15—The Cherry Pickers.

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TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
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New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.-Both branches in session. Senate: Mr. Mills introduced another Cuban resolution; several unimportant bills were passed. — House: Debate on the Pacific Railpassed. road Refunding bill was begun, Messrs. Powers and Grow speaking for the measure, and Messrs.

Hubbard and Bell against it. FOREIGN.-Premier Canovas denies that there

DOMESTIC.—The tariff views of woollen manufactures were heard by the Ways and Means Committee. —— Frederick Bauman, a Means Committee. —— Frederick Bauman, a prisoner in jail in Louisville, Ky., says he is one of the men who murdered Frank P. Arbuckle, of Denver, in New-York City on November 19. —— Senator Allison confirmed the statement that he is not to be a member of Major McKinley's Cabinet. —— The President and Mrs. Cleveland gave their first state dinner of the

season.

CITY.—A hearing on the provisions of the new charter relating to the Mayor's power of removal was held; the Chamber of Commerce asked that more time be given the consideration of the charter.—— The Corbin estate transferred to a syndicate headed by Charles M. Pratt the control of the Long Island Railroad.—— The Old Guard ball was held at the Metropolitan Opera House.—— The trial of Captain Chapman for his conduct at the Seeley dinner was opened by Police Commissioner Grant.—— A receiver was appointed for Oscar Grant. — A receiver was appointed for Oscar Hammerstein. — J. H. Johnston & Co., jewellers and silversmiths, at No. 17 Union Square, made an assignment. — Stocks was

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair; loudy in the afternoon. The temperature yes-erday: Highest, 36 degrees; lowest, 25; aver-

GROUNDS FOR HOPE.

It was idle to expect that business would immediately recover all it had lost in four Democratic years. It was idle to suppose that the recovery could be anywhere near complete while the same laws continue in force and are administered by the same officials, in respect to the admission of foreign goods bearing ad valorem rates, often most unfavorably to American interests. Those who have pretended to expeet all the fruits of a Republican Administration and policy before that policy had gone into operation or that administration had begun, have taken pains to advertise their own want of sincerity or of sense. But the starting of more manufacturing works with the opening of the year is evidence that the prospect of Republican Governmen; is regarded by solid men as sound reason for expecting better times. The Maryland and Lackawanna Steel Works have started part of their plants, several large carpet mills have gone into operation during the last week, and other establishments in considerable number, involving the increase of many thousands in working force.

It seems to some inconsistent with reviving prosperity that wages have been reduced in a few large establishments manufacturing steel. It does not appear that all or most of the hands in these establishments have had wages reduced, and the changes may be partly in the nature of readjustment as respects classes which have been relatively better paid than others. But there is one obvious reason for expecting, in a small number of steel making concerns, lower wages than were paid before the combination known as the billet pool ceased to control prices. For months the nominal price for steel billets was held at \$20 50 in Pittsburg. and open competition has now reduced it, according to Pittsburg dispatches, to about \$15.50 per ton. As Bessemer pig costs over \$10, and the bare cost of converting into billets is usually considered about \$5 per ton, it appears that the reduction in price has been as much as the entire cost of operation, wages and all, and if competition is to continue, the works will probably be unable to pay as much as they could while maintaining prices \$5 higher than are

The higher price of billets was for months one cause of serious embarrassment in important branches of industry. Thus the steel rail mills fixed their price at \$28 per ton, and in consequence their deliveries during the whole of est year were 900,000 tons, against 1,200,000 in 1895, the capacity of the mills being over 2,000,-000 tons. Probably a great many men had no work at all in these establishments, because the few billet makers kept prices high enough to pay better wages than they can now pay. The timplate manufacturers also have been embarrassed in their rivalry with each other, some being able and others not able to secure advantages as to prices of material, and the open competition means for them, in all probability, er employment and more hands at work, and a larger control of the home market. It is easy to see that in other branches of manufacrare employing a great number of hands the

resulted from a high price for billets has affected a far greater number of persons than are engaged in the manufacture of billets for sale. Lower cost of material offers to them all a more hopeful prospect.

The gain in business has already been great. and because of the abandonment of several combinations promises to be greater. There is solid reason also for congratulation in the fact that weak and crippled banking institutions, which were practically rendered dangerous to the business community by their condition in consequence of entanglement with speculations. have now been brushed out of the way, and at a season when no general disturbance resulted. Safety and confidence are the very foundation of activity in manufactures and trade, and it is not to be denied that in this respect the business world is better prepared for the enterprise and expansion of more prosperous times than it has been for years. The clearing away of the wreckage of past storms is not a pleasant, but is a most necessary, preparation for more prosperous activity.

THE CHAMBER AND THE CHARTER. In unanimously demanding further time for the work of making a charter for Greater New-York, and appointing a committee to present the case to the Legislature, the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting yesterday performed a creditable act. Whether or not practically useful results will follow remains to be seen. We should not have the slightest expectation that they would excepting for the assertion positively made at the meeting that the members of the Charter Commission are themselves anxious for more time. If that is true they may conclude to make an earnest appeal to the Legislature. and the refusal of such an appeal would be equivalent to a declaration that the Commission is incapable and untrustworthy. Moreover, Governor Black's message affords some reason for believing that the Commission can command his influence.

The chief feature of yesterday's meeting was Mr. Hewitt's speech. We do not believe that Mr. Hewitt ever made a better speech in his life-that is to say, a speech more exactly adapted to the situation and the purpose. We heartily approve every word of it. If The Tribune has not recently renewed the appeals for deliberation in this affair, and for a submission of the proposed charter to the people, which it kept up all last winter, it is only because there was apparently no hope of postponing final action, while there was a possibility of improving the brief period allowed for discussion by the frank expression of such opinions as might be adopted with reasonable safety after a hasty examination of a vast and complicated subject. We have constantly felt how inadequate any such consideration of the proposed charter must be, and are not in the least ashamed to find ourselves in the company of Mr. Hewitt, who, bringing to the task a keen intellect, long civic experience and much official knowledge, explicitly declares: "I have tried to understand it; I know nothing about it." If that is Mr. Hewlit's condition, how utterly preposterous is it to suppose that the Legislature can be prepared to judge the charter intelligently before the first of March! The work imposed upon the Commission was enormous and intricate, and the document which is issuing from their hands is of corresponding bulk and complexity. It is no reflection upon the men who have accomplished this monumental task in some fashion to doubt or to deny its perfection. It is a miracle if they have even half digested the subject.

Mr. Hewitt's comparison of the time spent by the ablest men of their generation in drafting the Constitution of the United States and in the discussion which preceded its adoption with the time allowed to the Charter Commission, the people and the Legislature is striking and instructive. He did not mean to imply that the analogy was perfect. The Constitution is not only infinitely less detailed, but extremely difficult of amendment. The charter is a body of | youd the pale of infinite mercy. Yet there is one laws which is always capable of rectification quick processes. But whence proceeds so much as the semblance of a necessity for requiring citizens of character and ability to toil terribly under every conceivable disadvantage, with the probable result of having their work subjected to impatient condemnation and endless alterations, after a Legislature wholly incompetent as to this matter, whatever its general qualifications may be, has automatically "jammed it through"? We deny, as we always have denied, that there is any reason whatsoever in our civic circumstances, or any argument derived from sentimental considerations, for precipitancy which would be rash and perilous if the issue were life or death. Even in that case, we insist that to take action without more deliberation than has been given to this matter would be a rank betrayal of the people by those whom they

With reference to the submission of the charter to the people we say once more, as we have said a score of times, that the referendum is a device which ought not to be employed for the settlement of ordinary questions under a representative government. Mr. Hewitt was careful to express the same opinion, but he properly included the adoption of a charter for this territory and population under the rule which is universally applied to constitutions. These three million people have an inalienable moral right to accept or reject an organic act profoundly affeeting their welfare and destiny. If in the action of the Chamber of Commerce, supplemented, as we trust it may be, by other organizations and by individual citizens, there is any hope of bringing this momentous transaction under safe conduct, we believe it will be welcomed by a great majority in every community whose credit and prosperity are at stake.

RAPID TRANSIT TO LONG ISLAND.

The scheme prepared by Mayor Wurster's Commission for the solution of the Atlantic-ave. problem, as it has long been termed, is of interest to the people of this city as well as to their neighbors in Brooklyn, inasmuch as in connection with it a tunnel under the East River to the heart of the business section of New-York is projected. The first hint of this plan was given in Mr. Wurster's message on Monday, and its details as worked out by the Commission will be presented to him and to the public to-day. The steam railroad on Atlantic-ave, has always been a nuisance, a danger and a detriment to a large section of Brooklyn, and the evils arising from it increase with the growth of population. It divides the city into two parts for a long distance, is crossed at grade by a large number of streets and has caused the loss of many lives. Many attempts toward getting rid of it have been made, but the large cost involved has stood as an impassable barrier in their way. The city could not afford to undertake the work, and the company could not see its account in a large expenditure that would give it no added busi-

At length, however, a practicable plan has been worked out, and it is understood that the Long Island Railroad Company stands ready to do its share in the depressing and elevating of the tracks on Atlantic-ave., and to back up the project for a tunnel from the present Flatbushave, station in Brooklyn to Cortland; and Church sts., in this city. The meaning of all this is that

the western end of Long Island. Express trains, we are told, are to be run by electricity at the rate of forty miles an hour, and passengers will be carried to the furthest limits of Brooklyn, and beyond, as quickly as they can be taken from our City Hall to the Harlem when the underground system in this city is completed. At the same time the pressure on the Brooklyn Bridge will be relieved. Long Island for thirty or forty miles will become the most accessible suburb of the metropolis, and that section of Greater New-York will enjoy a boom of unprecedented proportions.

The scheme as a whole is most alluring. has been devised by practical men of business, who believe there is "money in it," as there must be in any enterprise that business men are willing to undertake. A few weeks ago the members of the Atlantic Avenue Commission prehend events. believed that the problem before them was insoluble. And so it would have been without the co-operation of the Long Island Railroad through its energetic and far-seeing president. The plan agreed on is feasible and sure to be of immense advantage to both Brooklyn and New-York. Apparently there is a determined purpose on the part of those chiefly interested to carry it out. Some legislation is likely to be necessary, but as the measure to provide it will go to Albany with the approval of the Brooklyn authorities there should be little difficulty in securing its enactment. Brooklyn, it is true, will be called lantic-ave, of the railroad which has been so great a blight on it, but the cost can be so disaccount compared with the benefits obtained.

MORE TROUBLE IN NEBRASKA.

There seems to be trouble in Custer County, Neb. And, judging from the manifestations which have reached us, a heap of it, too. What is more, and what lends it additional interest for our readers. The Tribune appears to be the innocent cause of it. From a late issue of that ably edited, fearless and outspoken organ of Custer County Independent," we learn that the school authorities of Callaway in that county recently voted to introduce newspapers as supplementary reading in connection with the ordinary textbooks in daily use in the schools. Whether they were led to take this step by habitual reading of the elevating and inspiring utterances of "The Independent" (weekly), and the conviction that the youth of Callaway would be benefited intellectually by the study of their smooth and limpid literary style, as well as morally by their purity of sentiment and tone of deep sincerity, we do not know. From the fact that the editor of "The Independent" disapproves the plan, we infer not. We suspect that that influential newspaper is not included in the supplementary readings.

But The Tribune is. And the editor of "The Custer County Independent" apparently does not approve of The Tribune. At least that is our inference from a column and a half in its issue of December 17, in which it endeavorsthey have made a mistake. "If," it says, "a "School Board should send to Tophet for teach-"market and Pandaemonium for dictionary and fernal World for its physical and descriptive 'geographies, Satan's calculations for its mathe-"matics, lamentations of lost souls for its ora-"tory, and the rot of Roswell G. Horr and the "Republican for its literature, the blunder "might, by a tense stretch of infinite mercy, be "overlooked and the maniacs pardoned." From which it will be observed that School Boards may, in the editor's judgment, be allowed considerable liberty in the exercise of their functions without putting themselves absolutely bepardonable sin which he proceeds to describe in the following breezy paragraph:

But, to select The New-York Tribune as sup-But, to select The New-York Tribune as sup-plementary reading to the pure lessons of the fourth reader, and thus introduce worse than aspic, worse than cobra, worse than spider's poi-son into the susceptible minds and hearts of pu-pils old enough for the fourth reader—old enough to begin to feel like reaching forward to maturi-ty and to sight in the distance the border-lines of the land of man and womanhood, throws Lu-cretia Borgia and "Jack the Ripper" into the shade and leaves us without an excuse to ask, 'what next?"-for nothing worse could be antici-

There is a certain fascination in the earnest and forcible style with which Populist editors and orators put words together which one cannot resist, even when they have, as these do, a tinge of unfriendliness. For instance, when this editor calls The Tribune a "journalistic monstrosity," and describes it as "the vilest, foul-"est, dirtiest, least reputable, most intolerable "and most untruthful sheet that the patience of "a long-suffering people ever allowed to utter "the language of hell," we forget that the language, strictly speaking, is a trifle uncomplimentary, and just lose ourselves in admiration of the sweetness and beauty and rhythmic flow of it. It seems a pity that such gems of eloquence have to be wrought out laboriously for a newspaper, instead of being flung out spon- of being deluded by it. taneously with appropriate gesticulation from the stump. If this writer only had the same gift of language in extemporaneous discourse that he exhibits in his newspaper, nothing could stop the Populists from nominating him for quote some portions of this article which seem to exhibit a less calm and judicial spirit than the extracts given, because, although adapted no doubt to "The Independent's" constituency, they might be considered by the fastidious as just a huckleberry too rank for their tastes. In conclusion, the editor urges that all news-

papers "be kept out of our schools, away frem Jameson raid upon Toronto. the companionship of our textbooks," adding in a gently touching and tenderly pathetic tone, "let them be read under the protecting and affectionate influences of Home!" This is real sweet; a fitting tribute to the "protecting and affectionate influences" of which his intelligent treatment of current questions shows the ripe results. And certainly if "The Custer County Independent" must be read anywhere, it should be where there are "protecting and affectionate influences."

THE TREATMENT OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

It is more than fifty years since the United States has acquired any territory except by purchase. That is more than the lifetime of a generation. It is long enough to establish a territory to the northward or to the southward, except the sense of honor and fair dealing. In plain truth Americans wished to deal justly with everybody and had no covetous longing for the mines of Mexico or the forests of Can-Wise regard for self-interest, too, appeared to many who calmly considered possibilities to forbid any effort to assimilate French Canadian and British populations on one side, or Spanish and mixed populations on the other. The people felt that they had tasks enough to bring into civilization and harmony with free institutions the wild regions already acquired. Foreign carping or jealousy cannot al-

long before.

THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH

It has been possible on many occasions to seize upon events as sufficient pretexts for occupation of Cuba, for instance, or other territory which might have been valuable to this country. The movement of an army of disciplined veterans could have practically ended the contest within a few weeks. The people have never encouraged or even desired such a movement. They have utterly discouraged plans which looked to any violation of the rights of other nations, even when there was sufficient pretext for action. The historian, the dispassionate observer of events within the last thirty years, who fails to recognize fully and frankly this unwillingness of Americans to step beyond their proper bounds and to take responsibility for other territory and more or less uncongenial population, completely fails to com-

This record of more than a generation ought in fairness to be justly weighed and generously considered whenever there is a possible question of further acquisition of territory. is only commor-sense to remember that what Americans are supposed to covet they could have taken many times within half a century, when there was no nation prepared or able to offer serious resistance. Not in a spirit of boasting, but with the strictest regard for that impartial and unerring record to which every nation has a right to appeal, it may be said that the people of this country have abundantly proved that they do not covet their on to pay a share of the expense of ridding At- neighbors' vineyards, or sugar fields, or forests There is absolutely no American sentiment worth considering which has at any time tributed that the burden created will be of small sought annexation of territory to the injury of

any foreign Power. As this is incontestable Americans may with reason appeal to all other nations to consider without prejudice any expressions of feeling, wise or unwise, which may be made about the unfortunate condition of Cuba. Whether these expressions seem warranted or not. Americans have at least the right to ask that they be not reckoned the fruit of selfish acquisitiveness. The fact is well known to all that the people of this country, having enjoyed the blessings public opinion as she is spoke and wrote, "The of self-government, are unselfishly but strongly inclined to sympathize with people of any other country who seek the same blessings. It ought to be reckoned to their credit that, in spite of this most natural feeling, they have not taken possession of adjacent territory when it was quite within their power and there was ample pretext, but have at all times striven to preserve without tarnish their honor toward other friendly Powers and to restrain as far as possible the disposition of individuals to interfere in behalf of all who seek their independence.

"NONSENSE ABOUT CUBA!

The observation is made that "a good deal "of nonsense is going the rounds of the press "concerning the Cuban situation." It is quite true, and it has been true ever since the present war began. At first there were supercilious denials that there was any war, or that it was or would become at all serious. Only a few scattered bands of marauders had broken loose; the Cuban people as a whole were loyal and devoted to Spain. So we were told. But in a genial, but quite warm-hearted, earnest that was rank nonsense, as speedily became way-to convince the school authorities that evident, when practically the whole native population of the island ranged itself more or less actively against Spain, in an organized "ers, procure the nomenclature of the Fish movement for independence. Next it was said the Cubans had no just cause for revolt, that "spelling book, maps and descriptions of the In- the Spanish Government had been humane and liberal and that those who rebelled were monsters of ingrafitude. That, too, has been marked nonsense by the Spanish Government itself, in its confession of the urgent need of administrative and other reforms.

But the nonsense mill grinds merrily on. When, months ago, The Tribune announced that the Cleveland Administration had been making overtures of mediation to Spain, which Spain had not accepted, what an emission of grist there was! No such offer had been made, it was declared, nor even contemplated. The indignant cackling of the Cuckoos waxed wildly shrill in the denial. Yet in the fulness of time their utterances were shown to be arrant nonsense when the President's own Message exactly confirmed The Tribune's statement, to the very letter. Still later there came a tale from Paris that the Great Powers were in full sympathy with Spain and were warning the United States to keep hands off. And there were those on this side of the Atlantic who believed it, and repeated it, with many a "My! ain't it terrible? Wut shall we do?" and with austere rebukes to those American sympathizers with Cuba who had brought upon this country such awful menace. But a day or two was sufficient time to demonstrate that this was the most nonsensical nonsense of it all.

With such record for the past, what wonder that nonsense is still affoat, and will continue to be, so long as the Caban war for independence lasts? Age is the season of imagination, said Glorious Christopher, and the older the strife grows the more we may expect that faculty to be employed thereon. It is inevitable. There is no use in struggling against it. But what is worth while is to keep minds sane and vision clear, so that such nousense will be recognized as what it is, and be dismissed at nonsense should be uttered; but there is no need

No deliberation and circumspection can be too great in framing a charter that will fix the civio destinies of 3,000,000 people.

Governor Black speaks as an expert when he urges action by the Legislature for the preservation of the forests of the State. He knows the Adirondack region by personal association with as perhaps few of the legislators can.

Canada need not be alarmed. The United States is not lying awake o' nights to plan a

New-York City was unable to secure Dr. Gilman as its Superintendent of Schools, greatly to the regret of all who wanted to see the schoolwork here raised to a higher level. But Mayor Hooper of Baltimore, in appointing a new Board of School Commissioners, headed the list with the name of President Gilman. The Maryland metropolis is to be congratulated on so excellent an appointment.

If Weyler is not to be recalled, so much the worse for Spain. He is serving his country about as badly as any man could in that place.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to regulate the height of buildings in this city. It is time something was done in that direction, or, if not of limiting the height of buildings, of National character. Nothing prevented victo- providing that no more than a certain percentrious armies of 1865 from walking all over age of the total frontage of a lot should be occupled by a building, as has been suggested lately by a well-qualified engineer.

No taunting epithet has been more frequently applied by certain French journalists to their Teutonic neighbors than "le duel barbare." which characterizes the present function of the code now in vogue in the German army. At the same time much fun is made in England and America over the comparative harmlessness of the usual French duel. The French journals, however, make no editorial comment on the fatal meeting that has just taken place in Tunis, in which Captain Servonnet, commander of the frigate Condor, lost his life. rapid transit is to be supplied between New- ter the fact that this has been the American | His opponent was M. Maille, a lawyer, living in

York and Brooklyn, and also to a large part of | temper ever since the Civil War, and, in truth, | Tunis. After they had crossed rapiers and made a few passes, the seconds ran up to Cap tain Servonnet, and cried: "You are touched! "I think not," he replied, and fell dead, pierced through the heart. A few months before Captain Servonnet had been decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Not even the dramatic death or the brilliant career of that neval officer has stirred a single French journa to stigmatize the murder as "un duel barbare. Perhaps, after all, it is not the principle of the duel, but the way it is usually fought in Germany, that some Parisians object to. In the same spirit, they once hissed the strangling scene in "Othello," but applauded it the next night, when the Moor, following a more civilized version of Shakespeare, politely dispatched his wife with a Damaseus blade.

> The State Prison Superintendent has made gratifying progress in providing work for the convicts. Nothing could be worse for them than to maintain them in idleness.

Democratic harmony is a spectacle for gods and men when McCarren and Cantor stand up in the Senate chamber at Albany and savagely shake their fists at each other.

PERSONAL.

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, who has been dangerously Ill in Chicago, is on the road to recovery. A fund is to be raised by eminent Englishmen. including Mr. Gladstone, for the painting of a por trait of Herbert Spencer for the British nation.

The Rev. P. R. Williams, of Montgomery, Ala., has been called to the rectorship of Trinity Epis-copal Church, Washington. A Riolated the Editor of the "Folkebladet," or

People's Paper," of Christiania, Norway, is visiting Minnesota for the purpose of promoting the cir-culation of his journal among the Scandinavians of that State. He is the author of several historical works relating to Norway. "The Philadelphia Ledger" says: "A statue of the

late Dr. Samuel D. Gross, who was professor of surgery at the Jefferson Medical College for twenty-six years prior to 1882, has recently been cast in Paris. It is expected to arrive in this country during the present month, and it will be erected in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. Next May there will be held in Washington the triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, when it is expected that over a thousand medical men will be assembled and on the second day of the convention the status will be unveiled by a granddaughter of Dr. Gross."

In the Schubert exhibition to be held in Vienna t commemorate the composer's hundredth birthday there will not only be shown everything obtainable also be a section illustrating the life and art of his time. Much space will be devoted, also, to the three artists, Schwind, Kupelweiser and Danhauser who stood close to Schubert in his lifetime, and it the poets whose verses he set to music. There will be an especially full showing of works by Schwind—in fact, a larger collection than has previously been shown in Vienna, many of which are from private galleries.

James Kirk, of Piqua, Ohio, who strung the first telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington, in 1814, has been stricken with paralysis and is in a ritical condition. In the early days of telegraph construction he was prominently identified with several companies. He was a broker in this city for many years.

"The Gentlewoman" says that almost all the morning dresses worn by the German Empress are made at home, and Her Majesty in this way is able to economize greatly. When in private she like be dressed as simply as possible, and her favorite costume is a serge skirt with a pretty blouse and a simple straw hat. She has, however, on great trial, and that is a tendency to grow stout For herself she would not mind, but the Emperor has a horror of having a fat wife, and the poor Empress is obliged to diet herself and to wear clothes much too tight for her. This is said to be the greatest trial of her life, as the Emperor is always advising her what to do, and insists upon her taking an immense amount of exercise. Her Majesty, however, has still a shapely figure, and she is less stout than she was a year ago.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A reunion of the Republican party and veterans of 1856 is to be held in Pittsburg, Penn., on January 20. under the auspices of the National Fremont

A New Breed.—Dog Fancier—Yes, madam, I have all kinds of dogs here. Is there any particular breed you wish?

Old Lady (who reads the papers)—Oh, anything that's fashionable. Lemme see an ocean greyhound.—(New-Yagik Weekly.

A. A. Lesueur, Secretary of State of Missouri, says: "Missouri enjoys the proud distinction of having the largest available public school fund of any State in the American Union. This fund is divided as follows: Common school fund, \$2.141,538 77; State Seminary fund, \$1,229,260 63; permanent county, township and district school fund, \$7,912,692 39; total permanent school fund, \$12,283,491 19,"

Jones had been quite ill. One day the doctor called and found him in a bathtub.

"Why, man, are you crazy? You must be anxious to die!"

"No. I ain't," protested poor Jones; "but didn't you say that your last medicine was to be taken in water?"—(Answers.

The handsome special number of "The Lo Angeles Times," issued on New Year's Day, is another evidence of the prosperity that has come to that ably conducted journal. It contains special articles of great interest about the industries and resources of Los Angeles and Southern California.

In the Vernacular.—Teacher—Will some little boy kindly give a more modern version of the saying that there is no rose without a thorn? Fiddsy—Dey is no push widout a knocker.—(Indianapolis Journal.

The following notice is published to several Kan sas country papers: "Corn is legal tender. We have a large amount due on subscription. We will allow 20 cents a bushel for corn on both old and new sub recognized as what it is, and be dismissed at scriptions. Bring on your corn." One paper in its true lack of value. It is unavoidable that Northern Kansas has been forced to build several cribs as a result of this notice.

"Bobby doesn't seem happy even with all those "Bobby doesn't seem happy even with all those toys."
"So I have noticed. What's the matter, Bobby?"
"Wy, I got new ice skates an' a sied, an' I dunno whether I want it t' freeze or snow."—(Detroit Free Press.

"The Key West Equator-Democrat" during the last seven weeks "twenty-five war correspondents have left New-York for the insurgent camp, but not one of them has arrived there; yet some of them are writing letters from the rebel camp while they are 'incog,' in Key West, or havit, and realizes the necessity of prompt action | ing a good time, in perfect security, on some of the adjacent keys." Either "The Equator-Democrat" is romancing or the correspondents are.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, a former premier of the Australian colony of Victoria, was once made the object of a peculiar embarrassment. A man on a public occasion presented himself to Sir Charles, who had been appointed to some perty government office after a campaign in which there had been questionable electoral practices.

"I suppose," said Sir Charles, "that you are one of my supporters?"

"Three of them," answered the man with a wink that was impossible to misunderstand.—(Pearson's Weekly.

In commenting on Mayor Hooper's new appointments for the Baltimore School Board "The News, of that city, says: "As the eye runs along the list, it is evident that there is not the slightest

to ask any question about the politics of these persons. When you see President Gliman down for the Twelfth Ward, you don't ask whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, any more than you would ask who is his tailor or shoemaker. All you want to know is, will be accept? Professor Sheffoe, and Dr. Lilian Welsh, and Mr. Gall and Mr. Hutzler and the rest of them were evidently chosen. strange as it may seem, simply because the Mayor thought the schools would benefit by having such men and women in charge of them.

men and women in charge of them."

General Horace Porter in the January "Century" tells this anecdote of General Grant: "A dram corps in passing caught sight of the General, and at once struck up a then popular negro camp-meeting air. Every one began to laugh, and Rawlins cried: "Good for the drummers!" What's the funding the General. Why, was the reply, they are playing, "Ain't I giad to get out of de wilderness!" The General smiled at the ready wit of the musicians, and said: "Well, with me a musical joke always requires explanation. I know only two tunes: One is "Yankee Doodle," and the other isn't." The late George W. Childs in his autobiosraphy tells the climax of this story in a somewhat different form. He heard it from Grant some years after he had become celebrated, and by that time the General was accustomed to say that the only tunes he knew were two: "One is "Hall to the Chief" and the other isn't." General Porter's reminiscence shows that Grant probably originated this pleasantry at an early age, and carried it through life, adapting it to circumstances as he moved from obscurity to fame.—(Springfield Republican.

LAURIER AND THE CHURCH

CLERICAL NON-INTERFERENCE IN POL-ITICS ONE OF HIS LIFE'S LABORS.

CANADA'S PREMIER REPLIES TO THE CRITICS OF THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT-THE MANITOBA

SCHOOL QUESTION SETTLEMENT JUSTIFIED. Quebec, Jan. 7 .- The drill hall was closely acked to-night with citizens of all classes anxious to hear Premier Laurier, who is member for Quebec East ip the House of Commons. The Premier, when introduced by Mayor Parent, who presided, was received with tremendous cheers. Mr. Laurier then began his address in French, which in part is as follows:

During twenty years of public life it never has been given me to address so many citizens assembled in a meeting. I have come to speak to you of a cause which stirs the heart of every to you of a cause which stirs the heart of every citizen of this country. It is a cause which will have a direct effect on the Constitution. We have solved a problem which our predecessors after years of trial failed to settle, one way or another. The decision of the Privy Council, say our adversaries, orders imperatively the restoration of the separate schools; I deny this and I protest against such assertions. The judgment of the Privy Council, which I have here before me, does not contain a word of this. The Catholics of Manitoba themselves did not ask the restoration of separate schools. The Dickey bill was not made to stand; It was but a political dodge in which no one believed. Such was most of the legislation of the Conservative Governdodge in which no one believed. Such was most of the legislation of the Conservative Government on the Manifoba schools. We have obtained from the Greenway Government the necessary concessions which our Catholic fellow-citizens of Manitoba have long wished for. When twenty-five children shall frequent a school there shall be a French-Catholic teacher, as we have it in Ouebec, and more than that

school there shall be a French-Catholic teacher, as we have it in Quebec, and more than that, ten Catholic children will have the right to have their religion taught them, even if the school is a Protestant one in majority. (Cheers.)

For ten years our fellow-citizens have been without a representative in the House of Commons, he having resigned his seat when he saw the farce that was carried on about the schools. the farce that was carried on about the schools of his constituency. But Mr. Prendergast will re-enter public life now that his fellow-citizens have been given justice.

Here the speaker referred to certain attacks by "L'Evenment." the "Courier du Canada" and the "Minerva," of Montreal, and other Conservative papers, against him. He compared the Hon. Mr. Royal, Editor of the "Minerva." who called him (Laurier) the devil's advocate, to Balaam's ass, which by its incessant braying prevented the prophet from cursing the people of God.

Mr. Laurier gave several examples of the reforms for which Papineau and La Fontaine fought for in 1849 in favor of parliamentary

"Well," added the speaker, "let there be inscribed on my bler, as that of La Fontaine's, "May I perish that my country be saved.' These were the men from whom I have inspired myself in my political career. Like these champions, I do not intend to enter into strife and contentions with factions over mere words, and words alone. I do not intend to imitate the contentions of Spain over trivial matters, and, if I can help it, we will not imitate Greece, which was given to interior dissensions while the Turks besieged their city. I have labored, and I will labor all my lifetime, for the triumph of civil liberty and clerical non-interference in matters political. We must bend our energies toward developing trade, commerce and prosperity in this land of ours, and we shall not stop because our policy may be condemned by a faction." "Well." added the speaker, "let there be in-

English, and upon resuming his seat the Na-tional Snow Shoe Club, of which he is a patron, presented the Premier with a handsome bouquet. Mr. Laurier was enthusiastically cheered as he

Mr. Laurier then delivered a short spee

bowed his thanks to the audience.
Resolutions approving of the policy of the
Liberal Government were unanimously adopted.

ENGLAND'S GREAT PROSPERITY.

RELAND'S CLAIM FOR THE SURPLUS MUST BE APPROACHED WITH A JUDICIAL MIND, SAYS SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

London, Jan. 7.-Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressed his constituents at Bristol to-night. He said that the prosperity of the country in 1896 even exceeded that of the preceding year, the value of the imports showing an in-crease of £25,000,000, while the exports increased in evenue, and declared that the surplus would be be-

He foresaw that Ireland would be a powerful claimant on the surplus, and he did not intend to discuss the difficult question of the financial relations between that country and Great Britain until Parlia-ment met. He did not wonder that the Irish, in the face of the report of the Financial Commission, were face of the report of the Financial Commission, were demanding consideration, but there was no subject which required to be approached with a more judicial mind and which was further apart from sentiment. Sir Michael deprecated the unworthy charges that Great Britain had plundered the Irish taxpayers. The whole matter was one for reason and argument, He regretted that the Irishmen had seized part of the blue book on the subject and had overlooked five different reports therein, qualifying the same, besides contrary reports by two royal commissions. The questions must be dealt with with justice to the United Kingdom, not to Ireland or England alone.

INDIA'S SITUATION STILL GRAVE.

THE RAINFALLS PREVENTED A GREATER CALAM-ITY-THE EARL OF ELGIN ON THE SITUATION. Calcutta, Jan. 7 .- A meeting of the Supreme Coun-

cil was held to-day, at which Sir John Woodburn said that India had been saved from the greatest calamity of the century by the rains which had so opportunely fallen in November and December, which had checked the widespread drouth. Further rains last week, he said, had greatly benefited the large area of grains sown and an addition to the food supply was expected in April. Nevertheless, the situation was still grave. Nearly 750,000 persons were receiving relief and the Government was freely ontributing money and men to distribute it.
The Earl of Eigin, the Viceroy of India, indorsed

The Earl of Eigin, the Viceroy of Inias, innoised Sir John Woodburn's statement, and added that it was what the Government was awaiting in order to give better effect to proposals for relief. The Government, however, could have nothing to do with appeals to private charity. The relief funds were ample, and it should never be said that the full resources of the Empire had not been used in relieving the distress.

LADY SCOTT PLEADS GUILTY.

SHE AND OTHER DEFENDANTS IN THE ACTION BROUGHT BY EARL RUSSELL TO BE SENTENCED TO DAY. London, Jan. 7 .- The spectators who crowded the

Old Bailey Courtroom this morning to watch the proceedings of the action for criminal libel brought by Earl Russell against Lady Scott, his mother-inlaw; John Cockerton and William Aylott were treated to a surprise. Immediately after the court was called to order Solicitor Walton arose and an nounced to the Court that, under the advice of nounced to the Court that, under the advice of counsel, the defendants withdrew their plea of justification in uttering the libels complained of by Earl Russell and pleaded guilty as charged. The announcement created a profound sensation. Ladr Scott was in a highly excited condition, but Aylott and Cockerton maintained an air of unconcern. The jury then rendered a formal verdiet of guilty in the case of each of the defendants, and the Court announced that sentences would be imposed upon them to-morrow.

BILL FOR THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

THE JOHANNESBURG STANDARD" SAYS IT UNDER 12,000,000.

Johannesburg, Jan. 7 .- "The Johannesburg Standard' announces this morning that the Government has completed its bill against the British Government demanding indemnity for the Jameson raid, and is about to forward it to London. The amount of the Boer claims, the paper says, is under £2000,000.

TO ELECT LORD ROSEBERY'S SUCCESSOR. London, Jan. 7.—"The Daily News," which is Liberal organ, will to-morrow say that the Liber

peers will meet on January 18 for the purpose of electing a leader of the party in the House of Lords in succession to the Earl of Rosebery, who recently resigned the position of leader of the Lib-TO REDUCE THE IRISH CONSTABULARY. London, Jan. 7.-"The Daily News" will to-morrow

say it is reported that the Irish constabulary will be reduced by 2,000 men, which will result in the saving to Ireland of £30,000 annually. MINISTER WILLIS'S HEALTH IMPROVING.

San Francisco, Jan. 7.—The steamer Coptic, which vices from the latter point up to January I. Min-ister Willis, of the United States Legation, whose condition was reported hopeless a few days ago, is greatly improved, and his complete recovery is now looked for. It will be some time, however, before he will be able to attend to his official duties.